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For the accommodation of un-town residents adver rates at the up-town advertisement offices 54% West Thirty-second street, unction of Broadway and Sixth

"The Constitution says that all trials shall be first convicted by a court and then to be nequitted by a jury, but to be convicted or nequitted IN THE FIRST INSTANCE by

What Do We Want?

An act was passed by the last Congress increasing the pay of the members of both Houses, the Representatives and the Sena tors. The bill was so drawn as not only to affect the future, but to retroact upon the past. In other words the Representatives and Senators, having been elected under a law which gave them a certain compensation, voted, without having first optained the consent of the other party to the contract-the people-to increase their own pay; and having their hands in the

and paid themselves. There has been a great outery against this. It has excited, toward those who voted for it, a very strong feeling of indig.

public purse, they took out the money

What is to be done about it?

Elect to the next Congress other men who did not vote for this act, is the ready response.

Is that enough-is that all that we ought

Many of the men who voted for this law would never have voted for it-would have both voted and declaimed against it-if they had had the slightest idea how unpopular it would be.

Not only is this true, but the converse of the proposition is equally true; many candidates for Congress who hope to obtain seats by their denunciation of this law, would have voted for it it they had been members when it passed.

This is the truth: why not look the truth in the face?

What is to be done in the future about this law?

It is hardly worth while for the people to delude themselves with the idea that it will be repealed. Such action as its repeal is not common. It never will be repealed until the world shall have been greatly improved. There is no probability that there will be any more legislation on that subject for a long while to come; and merely to exchange the present members for men who did not happen-simply by chance did not happen-to vote for that law might be a very small improvement, if any, in the character of the National

What we want, what we need, is not simply a change to men whose votes do of that bill; but men whose political convictions and whose moral principles would prevent the possibility of their votes being recorded for any other measure equally obnoxious to criticism from the most exalted plane of duty.

That is what we want; how to attain it is another question.

The Central Pacific Ring.

The managers of the Central Pacific Ring are very shrewd men. Long ago they determined to prevent, if possible, any litigation which could lead to a public exposure of their operations, and when BRAN-NAN and LAMBARD brought their suit against the company to compel a statement of accounts by the Contract and Finance Company, Stanford, Huntingron & Co. deemed it wiser to pay these gentlemen \$500,000 for the 1.1 shares of stock they owned than to allow them to come into court and disclose all they knew about the Credit Mobilier of the Pacific coast. They thought by compromising with these men and buying up the stock held by Placer and Sacramento counties they had silenced all inquiry into the character of their proceedings.

But the Central Pacific gentlemen were greatly disappointed in their expectations. To their great surprise the Supervisors of Placer county refused to be satisfied with receiving par value for their 2,500 shares of the hitherto unprofitable stock of the Cen tral Pacific road. When they learned the terms of the compromise made with BRANNAN and LAMBARD it occurred to them that they had lost \$2,250,000 by selling to the first man who came along, and so they brought suit to recover the profits that had accrued on their stock prior to the sale.

If this suit had been brought by private individuals there can be no doubt that STANFORD, HUNTINGTON & Co. would willingly have paid a million to have it discontinued. But as it was brought by county officials the Ring resorted to a different method for protecting themselves, and the course they took in this instance affords an excellent illustration of the means largely used by these gentry. They concluded it was cheaper to manipulate the primary elections than to pay a vast sum of money as a compromise, and they succeeded in having candidates of their own selection nominated and elected a the Supervisors and law officers of Place and Sacramento counties. The consequence is that the Placer county suit has never been pressed against the company, which is also safe from any prosecution on the part of the present officials of Sacra-

mento county. Many persons think that the allegations made against the managers of the Central Pacific road in the Placer county bill in equity were extravagant, but the following extract from testimony taken in the Fourth District Court of California is alone sufficient to show the enormous profits made by the Ring through its Credit Mo-

which it became necessary to show the value of two hundred shares of Central Pacific stock, and JOHN B. FELTON, one of dollars. the counsel in the case of BRANNAN and LAMBARD against the Central Pacific Railroad, was examined. Here are some extracts from his testimony:

tracts from his testimony:

"Q.—Have you any knowledge of 200 shares Central Pacific railroad stock owned by Brannan?
A.—I have.
"Q.—Do you know of any proposition for the compromise or purchase of that stock made to Mr. Brannan; and if so, when, by whom, and the amount offered? A.—About a week prior to the commencement of this suit, Mr. Stannon, President of the Pacific Central Railroad Company, offered to purchase this stock at 5 17-101 times its par value, which would make about \$163,000. This price was payable at the end of one year in gold coin without interest, secured by the joint note of Stanford, Hopkins, two Crockers, and Huntington. Several notes given at this time by these parties were cashed in the market at one per cent, discount for sums larger or smaller than the notes proposed to be given to Brannan? A.—One note for \$81,000 and two for \$33,000 each were discounted at one per cent. There was an interest of \$12,000 on a note of \$90,000 that was discounted at 1,9 per cent, the note itself not being soid.
"Cross-examined:"

I at 1½ per cent. the hote lead is 1½ per cent. The hote lead is "Cross-examined:
" Q.—Were you one of the parties holding the otes so cashed? A.—Those notes were made at payable to me or my order, and endorsed by ac without recourse. I had no other interest a them: I received them as attorney for the

Are you cognizant of the character of the "Q.—Are you cognizant of the character of the action commenced by the defendant Bitannan upon said stock against said railroad company? A.—I am; it is a bill in equity for accounting, charging that the directors have misappropriated funds of the stockholders. Bitannan claims, I think, that the whole road belongs to the \$8,500,000 stock issue and the owners thereof, and that there has been \$40,000,300 of the company's money misapplied. According to that, Bitannan (and the company of the company's money misapplied. According to that, Bitannan's money misapplied of the company's money misapplied. According to that, Bitannan's money misapplied of the company's money misapplied. According to that, Bitannan's money misapplied of the company's money misapplied. According to that, Bitannan's money misapplied of the company's money stock and an interest in the road would be about \$200,000, or ten dollars for one.

"Q.—Do you know of your own personal knowledge that Spanyond offered directly to Bitannan's purchase his stock? A.—STANFORD made that to purchase his stock? A.—STANFORD made that offer to me for BRANNAN, and I communicated it to Mr. Cons and Mr. BRANNAN.

to Mr. Corb and Mr. Brannan.

"Heëxamination:

"It was figured out, and I stated to Brannan that he was to have the 5 17-100 times his original stock; it was to be free from fee of Patterson or myself, but not of Corb.

"Q.—Was this the result of repeated interviews with Brannan? A.—The negotiations with Stanfold were carried on by myself and lasted three or four weeks, when I had daily intercourse with him. I saw Brannan two or three times after the offer was made. I saw Brannan at his room once, but with in constant communication with Corb when negotiations with Stanford were pending, and kept Corb posted as to all that was going on. OH.
- What sum, if any, did BRANNAN offer to

settle with the railroad company for? A. Never heard BRANNAN put any price on the stock to my What price or sum did General Cobb, on "Q.—What price or sum did General Cobb, on behalf of Brannan demand in settlement; Argumentately after Starspord made the offer, I saw General Cobb, and he expressed himself entirely satisfied with the result of the negotiations. The first amount agreed on between General Cobb and myself was ten times the parvaiue. Brannan had 200 shares piedged to Mr. Tillinghast for \$10,000. Later, General Cobb expressed satisfaction, but subsequently insisted on a note to be given, secured by collaterals, which Starspord declined giving. The parvaiue of 200 shares is \$20,000."

This testimony proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that the allegations of the Placer county Supervisors were founded on a substantial basis. It affords convineing evidence of the gigantic plundering operations of the Ring which has control of the Central Pacific Railroad. This is a matter which concerns the whole country. for every taxpayer in the United States for many years to come will be obliged to contribute toward the payment of interest upon the Central Pacific bonds unless

this Ring is overthrown, and brought to a strict account for its transgressions. No wonder that STANFORD, HUNTINGTON & Co. dread a Congressional investigation; no wonder that they are straining every nerve to secure control of the political parties in California so that they can send another of their tools to match the noto-

A Little Inconsistent.

rious Effigy Sargest in the United States

The Republican managers who concocted the machine resolutions which were first passed by Ohio and then repeated parrot-like by Maine, Iowa, and Minnesota, do not seem to think consistency much of a jewel. In their haste to protest too much they overlooked the absurd predicament in which they placed themselves by first commending and then ondemning the same Congress. This contradiction is made more ladicrous and refreshing by its juxtaposition, for the resolutions, which in their substance are as far apart as the poles, are in the order of adoption joined together like Siamese

Here are the illustrations which have so edified the minds of Christian statesmen and back-pay grabbers:

"Resolved, That we heartily appland the ameasures of the late Congress for ferreting out exposing corruption."

Considering the facts that resolution may be called strong, but still quite worthy of the conventions which adopted it. They gave to the late Congress all the honor of exposing the Credit Mobilier, when that exposure disgraced and ruined nearly every leader of that Congress, patriots did not appear to remember that they were handling a boomerang, which came back with a little more force than it was projected.

The next declaration is good in its way: "Recoiced, That we condemn without reserve the vot-ing for or receiving of increased pay for services are not rendered, and demand that the provisions of the late act of Compress by which the salaries were in-creased should be promptly and unconditionally re-pealed."

In one resolution they "heartily ap plaud" the late Congress for an act which it did not do, and in the very next they pretend to "condemn without reserve" another act which it did do, and then combine to shield the authors of these iniquities from punishment. They approve in the concrete what they censure in the abstract. That is to say, the Credit Mobilier, the increase of salaries and the back-pay grab, are each and all strongly repudiated, so far as political cant wil pass muster. But Vice-President Wilson ex-Vice-President Colfax, Mr. Dawes. Chairman of the Ways and Means; Mr. GARFIELD, Chairman of the Appropriations; Mr. BINGHAM, Chairman of the Judiciary; Mr. Scoffeld, Chairman of Naval Affairs; Mr. AMES, of the Committee on Manufactures; Mr. Kelley, leader of the protective policy; Senator PATTER son, Chairman of the District of Columbia Senator Allison, member of the Appropriation Committee; Senator HARLAN Chairman of Indian Affairs; and Mr. J. F Wilson, ex-member of Congress and Director of the Pacific Railroad, and others disgraced with Credit Mobilier jobbery, nust be sustained.

Not one of these jobbers has been even ebuked by name; and of the whole tribe of plunderers who raised the salaries and voted themselves the increase for a whole term, for which they had previously received full pay to the last hour, not a single man is called to account so that he can be recognized. The President did his part too in the same direction, but with more reckless contempt of consequences. He promptly rewarded John A. BINGHAM, who openly defended the Credit Mobilier and advocated the grab, with the mission to Japan; and now he is supporting BEN BUTLER as the Administration candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, in recognibilier operations. A case was on trial in | tion of his services in proposing and earry-

ing an iniquitous measure by which he will be enriched by one hundred thousand Will New Jersey Speak ?

New Jersey holds an election this fall which, though not as important as that of last year, will nevertheless cause her politicians to meet in county conventions all over the State. This will afford Republicans and Democrats an opportunity to express their opinions concerning the conduct of their Senators and Representatives in Congress in respect to that living issue of the times, the back-pay steal. To enable these conventions to free their minds on this subject we will point to the record of their Congressmen.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, the Republican Senator, sent his extra pay to the Treasury sometime since. JOHN P. STOCKTON, his Democratic colleague, still sticks to the plunder.

The delegation in the lower House of the Forty-second Congress consisted of three Republicans and two Democrats. Two of the former have returned their back pay; these are John Hill, who resides in the northwest part of the State, and George A. Halsey of Newark. Neither of these gentlemen was reëlected last fall. Senator FRELINGHUYSEN and Messrs, HILL and HALSEY are all of the New Jersey Congressmen who have scorned to thrust their hands into the Treasury and draw therefrom extra compensation for work already performed at rates previously agreed upon.

Three members keep the money. They are JOHN W. HAZELTON, Republican, and SAMUEL C. FORKER and JOHN T. BIRD, Democrats. HAZELTON is the only New Jersey member of the last Congress who was reflected to the present House. He represents the southern district, which is largely under the influence of the CAM-ERON Ring of Philadelphia politicians. He is a man of no mark, having been placed sixth on the Agricultural Committee; and if the honest Jerseymen whom he disgraces in Congress had dreamed that he would have participated in a thieving job like the salary steal, they would have beaten him out of sight last November. They ought now to denounce him and demand his resignation.

And what excuse is there for the two Democrats, FORKER of Bordentown, and BIRD of Flemington? When assembled in their conventions this fall will not the Democracy whom they have betrayed stun them with the cry, "Send back the stolen money!"

Can Gov. PARKER afford to have the Democrats of the State keep silence in regard to the conduct of STOCKTON, FORKER, and BIRD on this test question?

Rumored Sale of the Old Long Island Railroad.

A rumor prevailed the latter part of last week that Mr. OLIVER CHARLICK had sold his railroad. This is the old road through the middle of Long Island, extending from Hunter's Point to Greenport, with several branches. The purchasers were said to be the present owners of the South Side road.

Whether there is in fact any foundation for the report we do not know. People who professed to be thoroughly informed put it in circulation. But we hope it is not true. The interest of the public is to have the lines of travel competing instead of having them concentrated in the same hands. Mr. CHARLICK, notwithstanding his unpopularity, has managed his railroad well-in most respects very well. He has greatly improved the road bed in many places, and has replaced the defective fies and rails by new ones of superior quality. The trains are generally run on time, and at a fair rate of speed. It is true, as was recently charged by the New York Times, that a considerable portion of the road still remains unfenced; but no stens are taken to enforce the law which requires it to be fenced, and probably no other owner would do any better than Mr. CHARLICK in this respect. The allegation of the Times that the conductors are rude must have resulted from misinformation. We know of no road in the country on which not only the conductors, but all the persons

employed, are more uniformly polite. But the principal and most important of all reasons why we hope Mr. CHARLICK has not sold out is that the road is run with remarkable success in point of safety; and in this essential we fear that any change in the management would be for the worse.

Judge Story of Wisconsin, who presides over a United States District Court in Arkansas. has become involved in a difficulty which is likely to lead to an investigation into his official career. About one year ago Dr. FRANK NASH of Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, was indicted for selling whiskey and violating the intercourse law and taken to Fort Smith for trial; but although witnesses were present to testify in his case, a nolle pros. was entered and NASH was permitted to depart in peace. Shortly afterward NASH sold out his stock of drugs and closed up his business. Why he did this was a mystery to his friends at first, but after a time the rumor gained currency that he had given his note for \$2,500 to Judge Story and another for \$500 to Mr. HUCKLEBURY, the District Attorney. Judge Story, becoming indignant that his character should be assailed in such a manuer, ordered the United States Marshal, as we are informed, to arrest NASH and bring him before the Court for contempt. Without waiting for arrest NASH made his appearance in Fort Smith. but the United States Marshal declined to imprison him. The matter coming to the ears of the Grand Jury that body endeavored to investigate the business but failed, as NASH refuse to answer any questions, and the attendance of Deputy Marshal STEPHENSON, who it is said can throw a good deal of light on the subject, could not be procured. Thus the affair stands at present, but measures are on foot to secure a thorough investigation. There have been some very curious judicial proceedings in Arkansas ince GRANT began removing court officers for attempting to enforce the laws.

Switzerland is making another attempt to amend its Constitution. Article forty-eight of the bill recently introduced for the revision of this instrument provides that there shall be complete freedom of conscience and creed; that civil and political rights shall not be made dependent on any regulations or conditions of a religious kind; and that no one shall be com pelled to pay taxes for the support of a religious zerland is not yet willing to let religion alone for the article also provides that the establishment of bishoprics shall be subject to the approval of the Confederation.

The Canadians are in a high state of excitement over the efforts made by their Ministry to prevent a fair investigation of the charges of corruption in regard to the contracts for con structing the proposed Canadian Pacific Railway. The next session of Parliament begins by law on the 13th of this month, and the people demand an investigation by the House of Commons. The Ministry, however, prefer to have the investigation confided to the hands of their friends, and have advised the Governor-General to appoint a royal commission, composed of persons to be named by themselves, to take charge

of the inquiry; and they threaten to prorogue bave made a report, thus preventing the House of Commons from interfering in the matter. All this has only had the effect of intensifying popular indignation, as the art of official white-

washing is not much appreciated in Canada. The death of Dr. WILBERFORCE, the late Bishop of Winchester, was caused by the stumbling of his horse.

Lord GRANVILLE'S groom testified at the in quest: "The Bishop was riding at a slow, cantering pace-bout six or seven miles in hour. The horse did not shy anything, but was coing very quietly. There was no o'c or rut into which the horse could have put his too."

A dragoon officer writing to the London Time says that there is no more daugerous pace ou road or turf than a "rocking-horse canter" with an easy-going horse and a loose rein; that twice in his own experience he has rolled heels over head at this slow pace. A brisk trot or smart canter he regards as comparatively safe, and in India this is so well known that Arab horses sluggish and careless when unexcited-are said to be safe at no pace but a gallop. All horses should be pressed up to the blt with whip or spur to prevent their going to sleep, as exemplifled by the tight bearing rein and prompt lash of

Capt. DOUGLAS, late of the Tenth Hussars, expresses an opposite opinion, and says that any horse will fall if his head is held up tight when he stumbles, and that a loose rein is the preventive He writes :

"During an experience extending now over thirty years I never knew a horse to fail from a mere stamble that was ridden with a loose rein, while, on the other hand, I have seldom seen a horse ridden, as it is termed, 'up to the bit, who, if he tripped, forgot to tumble as well. Two of the best ridder I ever knew—namely, Gen. I ARLIEV. Of the Tenth Hussars, and the late Major PERCY SMITH, of the Queen's Bays, always rode with loose reins, yet never had a horse come down with them; and I could mention many other gentlemen equally wise, and consequently equally fortunate. The only use of the bit and reins is to guide, 'halt,' or make a horse rein back; and when we pretend we can do more than litat with these articles we are simply attempting the impossible."

Who shall decide when doctors disagree?

Capt. DE SALIGNAC-FENELON recently challenged M. WACHTER, the editor of the Paris Gaulois, to fight a duel. An article published on July 15 had given offence. It said that the enrollment of the Captain in the Legion of Honor for attending Madame THIERS on her shopping excursions was a great scandal. M. WACHTER still maintains that such is the case, but refuses to fight with the irate officer.

There is a story told of an eminent crimmal lawyer-it might have been BEN BUTLERwho on one occasion made such a powerful plea in favor of a notorious thief on trial that not only did the jury acquit the rascal, but one of the jurymen remarked on being discharged that he felt a great disposition to go out and steal something himself. A somewhat similar and more authentic case is of recent occurrence. The editor of the La Crosse Democrat says he has studied over MATT CARPENTER'S speech at Janesville, defending the back-pay steal and the Credit Mobiller stock jobbery, until he has almost come to the conclusion to buy a pair of pistols and become a knight of the road. He thinks that there are just as good opportunities around La Crosse for a man to build up a good paying business by robbery as Washington can present to a Credit Mobilier

Our contemporary the Herald avers that there is fraud in the bookkeeping of the that he has eighty-seven millions in gold, he really has but seventy-one millions. What has Mr. RICHARDSON to say to this serious charge?

Mr. W. T. EARLY, of Charlottesville, Va., recently sent a letter to Secretary BELKNAP containing the information that for nearly a century our people have been wrongly spelling the name of the Polish hero Koscruszko, whose name was in reality Kosciuszulo, as shown by his signature to his will. A countryman of the distinguished Pole named RICHTER writes to the Courier-Journal that Mr. EARLY must have been misled by the peculiar chirography of the General and the indistinct ending of his signaure, for Thaddeus Kosciuszko is a name as familiar to all Poles as the name of WASHING-TON is to Americans, and that in Poland it is never spelt in any other way than Kosciuszko.

It is announced that BILL GOODWIN is "Philadelphia's champion boarding-house Yes, and BILL KEMBLE is Philadelphia's on advocate of Addition Division

A PRESENT-TAKING GOVERNOR.

The House which New York Brokers are Said to have liven to Moses Robbing an Impoverished People. orrespondence of The Sun.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 29.-Gov. Moses has got possesion of the Preston mansion, one of the finest dwellings in this pleasant old city, and it is openly asserted that, like Gen. Grant's house at Long Branch, it was presented to him by interested friends in New York. The bankers and brokers of your city intend to make a raid on the next Legislature and secure, if possible, the passage of an act validating the seven millions of fraudulent bonds. Therefore the good will of Moses is being cultivated, and a house worth \$40,000 has been put where it will

do the most good. Cardozo, the chocolate-colored State Trea surer, a sort of negro Harlan, is getting wealthy and pious, is in good standing in the Methodist Church, and also in the bank where he has placed some \$80,000 to his credit since coming into office. When a claim is brought in Cardozo assures the applicant that there is no money to pay it. Some one in the Ring then purchases the claim at a reduced figure, and it is suddenly discovered that there is an appropriation for that exact claim. South Carolina is not so impoverished but what its negro and carpet-bag rulers can squeeze something out of it yet. You have probably heard of certain severe attacks on Moses in the Colleton Gazette. Although the charges were specific, the Governor did not choose to reply to them, but took his ven-cance in another way. George F. McIntyre, the editor of the Gazette, was Colonel of the Fourth Regiand plous, is in good standing in the Methodis in another way. George F. McIntyre, the editor of the Gazette, was Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of South Carolina National Guards, a colored organization, which parades on election days. Moses, as Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the State, has issued special order No. 40, removing McIntyre from his command. The colored troops, however, stand nobly by McIntyre.

A CANDIDATE FOR A JUDGESHIP.

Is Pennsylvania wholly Demoralized? Nepotism and Personalism Controlling the Grant Party. rrespondence of The Sun.

DOYLESTOWN, Aug. 1 .- Judge William M. Hall of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Judicial District is pushed by his friends as a candidate for a position upon the Supreme bench of the State. His legal attainments are slight and his talent less, but his friends are influential. brother, a loud-mouthed, ranting lawyer of Harrisburg, was formerly Speaker of the Pennsylvania Senate, and more recently attorney for Bill Kemble's particular friend, Geo. O. Evans. He was Gov. Geary's right bower and confidential friend, and with the assistance of his brother in-law, Jordan, Geary's Secretary of State, he, got this William M. Hall appointed one of a commission of three to get up a civil code. His associates were Cameron's son-in-law, Wayne McVeigh, and a respectable gentleman from the west end of the State. After this commission had expended about \$50,000 in codification, their work was rejected by the Legislature. Their work was rejected by the Legislature, and a vacant Judgeship fortunately occurring in the Sixteenth District, he was appointed to fill it. When the time came to elect a Judge for the full term, Hall developed more unpopularity than it was thought so weak a man could excite. But his relations were equal to the occasion, and his nomination was secured by a trade with the Chambersburg politicians. They wanted an appropriation of \$500,000, but it met with a hitch in the Legislature until they promised to nominate Wildiam M. Hall for Judge. Then Geary sent in a special message and the thing in-law, Jordan, Geary's Secretary of State, he,

to nominate William M. Hall for Judge. Then Geary sent in a special message and the thing went through with a whoop.

Hall has less chance this time, especially as he is opposed by that untring politician and inveterate schemer, Bill Mann, of the Philadeibhia Addition, Division, and Silence Ring. In just one event Hall's nomination might be a sort of paradoxical blessing; that is, it would be less of a curse than the nomination of Mann, on the principle that we had better have a fool who would sometimes do right than a scemp who would always do wrong. who would always do wrong

A COLORED CAMP MEETING.

BROTHER JENKINS'S VAIN EFFORT TO DRAW A CROWD.

Two Preachers but no Congregation-Only Seven Persons on the Ground-The Blind Prencher's Sermon to Brothen Jenkins and a Sun Reporter.

In Kunkle's Grove, two miles from Rahway, New Jersey, a camp meeting is being held by colored Methodists; but it is a camp meeting only in name, there being no tents, and since Sunday last scarcely any attendance. The Rev Isaac Jenkins, who has charge of the meeting says that he has made every effort in vain to attract a crowd. He has distributed handbills, advertised tents to let, and sent invitations to Zion congregations far and near, but has received no responses of consequence. One of the attractions extensively advertised by Brother Jenkins, and relled upon to draw an attendance, was "the Rev. Barrow William Ford, the Blind Preacher, the World's Wonder. The following is an extract from a bill , which THE WONDER'S EXPERIENCE:

I was bern in Prince George's county, Maryland, Sept. 15, 1808. At the age of five years I was taken from my parents and sold to Augusta, Ga. There I remained until I was twenty-four years old, when the Lord laid his hand upon me and I was converted unto the Lord, in the cotton field, about twelve o'clock noon.

In 1839 they passed an oppressive law forbidding colored preachers from preaching, and for preaching from the eleventh chapter of Daniel and third verse they attempted to hang me. I was convicted in the Court House in Augusta, Ga., then carried to jail, fed upon bread and water for three weeks, and had the pleasure to see them erect a gallows to break my neck. They placed a coffin in my cell over night. The next morning about 9 o'clock I was brought out, with the hang more around by neck. I at my breakfast on my confin. About 10 o'clock I marched up on the wallows. They asked me if I had anything to say, I answered, "No: my communication is with my Father the heaven." When the time was expired they said, "It is time to hang the negro preacher. He has violated our law, He shall suffer for it. He shail hang by the neck hang the negro preacher. He has violated our de shall suffer for it. He shall hang by the neck The is dead." his upon the gallows I stood, the God whom I e dedvered me. He broke the rope the first time; then fastened it on me again, when I said, "Hear ocautiful poet:"

" My God! the spring of all my joys, The life of my delight— The glories of my brightest days, And comfort of my night!"

"Feariess of hell and ghastly death,
I'll break through every foe:
The wings of love and arms of faith
Shall bear me conqueror through."

Then said they, " We'll give him the last trial, and if heard a voice saying, "Loose him, and let him go?"
Then said the high sheril, "Loose him! he is free
from the hand of death and the gallows. Go, preach
the Gospel while you live, and pray for all the nations."
Yours respectfully, Barrow WILLIAM FORD. A DESERTED CAMP GROUND.

A DESERTED CAMP GROUND.

A DESERTED CAMP GROUND.

On the St. George avenue route to Kunkle's Grove a new bridge is being built, and vehicles cannot pass, pedesirians being compelled to walk a plank over the stream. On the other route is a house placaded "Smallpox Here." Perhaps these perils affect the attendance, for when a Sux reporter entered the grove at the hour fixed for morning preaching yesterday but seven persons were there—four men and three women. Two of the men were Brother Jenkins and the Wonder. One of the women was attending an unprofitable refreshment stand and the other two were boiling corn in the kitchen attached to the grove, which is litted up for picnics and summer-might balls. A lager teer stand, with its rack for kegs, was empty. The dancing pavilion was furnished with temporary seats, and on the form in front of the raised music stand was an open Bible. Back of this improvised puipit was the inscription, "Sunderkuft's Brass Band." Eleven o'clock came and still no congregation. Brother Jenkins blew an echoing biast on a horn, in the old fashioned camp meet-Brass Band." Eleven o'clock came and still no congregation. Brother Jenkins blew an echoing biast on a horn, in the old fashioned camp meeting style, and the only response was a neighboring farmer's boy, who pattered into the grove open-eyed and barefooted. The Wonder was led to the stand. He is a typical Southern negro, with wide, thick flips and flat nose, and his face is scarred with smallpox. He wore a long linen duster and green spectacles, and spoke with the strongest plantation dialect. Upon his neck were scars, which he said had been made by the rope when he was hanged.

A SEIMON PREACHED TO A SEX MONTHS

A SERMON PREACHED TO A SUN REPORTER. "Dey tell me dat you is a Sun reporter," said the Wonder, "and I'm right grieved dat dere an't no congregation here fer me to preach to, I'd jess like to have you hear what I kin do." "I am very sorry, too," replied the reporter. "But I'll tell you what I kin do," continued the Wonder; "I kin preach to you jess a short serm'n, of you want me to."

"But I'll tell you what I kin do," continued the Wonder; "I kin preach to you jess a short serm"n, ef you want me to."

"I should be very grateful," said the reporter.
"De fourth chapter an 'fiteenth verse ob de Second Chronicles," said the Wonder, after a moment's pause, a careful adjustment of the collar-band of his shirt, and a clearing of his throat, "reads dis way: 'One sea and tweive oxen under it.' Dat is my tex."

The sermon lasted nearly half an hour, and was fluently delivered. There were present only Brother Jenkins and the reporter. The former frequently encouraged the Wonder with assenting exclamations, and the remainder of the audience was respectfully attentive. The Wonder likened the twelve oxen to the twelve Apostles, and compared bovine patience,

likened the twoive oxen to the tweive Aposties, and compared bovine patience, endurance, and faithfulness with similar traits in the perfect Christian. The slow and sure steps of the ox-Christian were first, conviction, and then repentance, conversion and sanctification. "Ebery Christian, too," he said, "am four-footed, an' de feet am prayer, faith, hope an' charity. When we stan' squar' on dem four feet, we'm all right." The simile on dem four feet, we'm all right." The simile was followed out, and with that uncouth power of oratory sometimes met with among the old-time plantation preachers. He described at length the yoke which all Christians have to bear, and the load of sin of which we may all be lightened, and his peroration was proportionately fervid.

AN AUDIENCE WANTED.

At 12 o'clock an attempt was unsuccessfully made to hold a praver meeting. The two ministers were willing, but the two laymen had gone away, the refreshment woman would not leave her stand, the two other women were busy cooking dinner, and the barefooted boy evinced no interest. The announced services at 3 o'clock were omitted. In the evening the Rey. Mr. Thomas of Bleecker street Zion Church was announced to preach, but there seemed to be very little probability of any audience at the time the reporter came away. AN AUDIENCE WANTED. the reporter came away.

THE SING SING CAMP MEETING.

Commencement of the Most Orderly Re-

ligious Gathering in the Country.
The great Sing Sing Methodist Camp Meeting, presided over by the Rev. Dr. Stephen D. Brown of the New York District, assisted by Rishop Jaynes, opened yesterday. For the first day the attendance was slim. Even th regular campers were tardy, for many had not pitched their tents. Mr. L. E. Tompkins, Chairman of the Improvement Committee, has done his work well. Great improvements have been made since last year. Commodious seats with backs supply the places of the loose boards which were laid around the altar last year. The which were laid around the altar last year. The sanitary condition of the ground has received ample attention and is most excellent. A large lodging house, with double and single rooms, canable of accommodating one hundred guests, has been built at the southern end of the camp. Campers having friends whom they cannot accommodate with tent room can have quarters in the lodging house. No strangers, however, are to be admitted.

Mr. A. H. Brummell, of Grand street, is Chairman of the Conveyance Committee. He regulates the movements and charges of hackmen. Any imposition by these gentry will be corrected by Mr. Brummell.

Mr. R. Taylor of New York is Chairman of the

by Mr. Brummell.

Mr. R. Taylor of New York is Chairman of the Police Committee, and regulates the sale of all merchandise on the grounds. There are butchers, bakers, barbers, grocers, confectioners, stationers, tailors, caterers, furniture dealers, soda water stands, and lee cream saloons.

Ample precautions have been taken to protect visitors from thieves and rowdles. Sergeant Lefferts of the Santary Squad, and Detective Bennett of the Central Office, with Officers Coleman. Sherwood. Knox, and Beetty of the Broadway Squad, Furdon of the Ninth and Sheldon of the Thirteenth Wards, are on duty. The camp ground is adder the immediate control of Sergeant Lefferts.

Services began yesterday at 3 P. M. At 7 P. M. there was a prayer meeting. To-day there will be a onlidren's meeting at 10 A. M., and regular services at 11 A. M. and 2:30 and 7 P. M. Tomorrow there is to be a grand reminon of all now living who have been converted on that ground. The meeting is to last ten days. ir. R. Taylor of New York is Chairman of the

The Real Tichborne.

The captain of a trading vessel writes to the Valparaiso Mail that some months since, while at Byron's Island, in the South Pacific, he saw the real Sir Roger Tichborne, who is now a chief among the natives. He is described as being so tattoced, from forehead to heel, as hardly to be distinguished as a white man. He showed the captain a Liverpool paper containing a report of the Tichborne trial, and said; ing a report of the Tichborne trial, and said:

"I am the rightful heir to that title and property, and all that is here stated in this paper is false. How can I appear in England to claim any fast rights? There is no escape from here." Here he because a rently affected, but recovering himself he continued a rently affected, but recovering himself he continued a rently affected, but recovering himself he continued a rently affect in may be traced by those who may be willing to succor me, and to rescue me from my long capturing to succor me in the position to which I rightfully belong in the world. I would refer them to the articles of the ship Roman, of New Bedford, Capt. Tripp." The writer of this extraordinary story says

that Sir Roger incidentally remarked that he had made great progress in civilizing the natives.

Vice-President Wilson Improving. Boston, Aug. 5.—Vice-President Wilson was in town to-day looking very well. He says he is improving fact. THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

The Result of a Vast Expenditure of Public Money-The American Department Called a Complete Fraud.

The exhibition of the great republic of the United States of North America is a complete fraud. It is one of the most disagreeable surprises which the last few months, so rich in calamities and sad vexations, have given us. All friends of progress and modern civilization have been accustomed to regard the United States as the land of promise for all the great things toward which we vainly aspire—as an ideal which effete Europe cannot realize save after long years of struggle and endurance. Consequently the United States were expected to give at the universal exposition an imposing tableau of their industry, of their labor, and proverbial energy, under conditions which should but to blush the antique societies of Europe and at the same time be an example and lesson to them. The length of time which elapsed before the American Commission opened the galleries of the new world added to the general excitement and curiosity; it was in a veritable fever heat that the crowd of visitors precipitated themselves into those galleries on the day of their opening. But in place of the spiendors and instruction which they had hoped to find there were only coarse and untasteful articles, in every repect inferior to those shown by the European states least advanced in the arts of industry. Even the arrangement of the articles exhibited is defective in the highest degree; it proves that there is not a single man in the American commission capable of organizing an exposition conformably to exigencies of science and good daste. Furthermore, the history of this same American exposition From Le Danube of July 6.

taste. Furthermore, the history of this same American exposition

Is Most scandalous

and but little calculated to arouse the sympathy of Europe. It is a matter of public notoriety that the members of the first commission which the American Government sent to Vienna to organize their exhibition were guilty of abuse and prevarications which necessitated their removal. A second commission, nominated after the old one of May I, and equally meritorious and capable of arranging the gallery of the United States, was then put to the work.

After these few preliminary words, which unfortunately could not be sympathetic ones, let us proceed to a rapid examination of the products exhibited. The fabrication of machines forms the principal branch of American industry, and productions in that category occupy the greater part of the United States gallery. Specialists affirm that, without any exception, the American machines are inferior to the French, the English, and even the German, and say with astonishment that the inspection and study of them present absolutely nothing either instructive or new. Their mechanism is rough and imperfect; there is not a single recent improvement of which America can boast. Sewing machines alone—that specialty of the Yankees—are excellent, and rival the analogous products of England and France. They occupy nearly half the space set aside for the United States. American art is represented by a marble statue called "The Sleeping Beauty," a conventional work, mediore in execution, and giving one a very sorry notion of the condition of the fine arts in the United States. This statue, as well as a colossal plan of Philadelphia, on which a bit of red marks the site of the building to be erected for the universal exposition of 1876, and which has an extremely eloquent legend enumerating the grandeurs of America, with an invitation to all European neonless to expose their which has an extremely eloquent legend enu-merating the grandeurs of America, with an in-vitation to all European peoples to expose the wares in it, is placed at the entrance of the prin-cipal gallery, which is filled with cupboarders, packs, and things of every sort—air indescriba-

cipal gallery, which is filled with cupboards, packs, and things of every sort—air indescribable chaos.

A BIG SODA WATER MACHINE holds the place of honor in the gailery, so that the visitor's attention is at once struck with its esthetic appearance, while the liquid flowing from it is certainly refreshing in this hot weather. Alongside of this monster machine is to be seen any quantity of analogous engines, smaller and of different pattern, and of siphons and bottles of soda water. California wines, brandy, &c., besides a case fliled with tobacco, clears, extracts of meat, and various alimentary conserves. The portion reserved for cloth, wearing apparel, boots, shoes, and hats is filled with specimens so gross and devoid of taste that one might readily believe them to have been made by village handicraftsmen or in a country but little removed from semi-barbarism. I believe that the worst tailor in Zuaim or Carpentras could turn out better work than do the first houses in New York and Philadelphia. Pencils, gold pens, and leather work are very well done, although they cannot be compared with those of European production.

The only branch of industry which seems to have reached a high degree of perfection in the United States is the dental art, as messicurs the tooth-pullers call their department of labor. The sets of faise teeth and the instruments exhibited in the American section are really excellent, and appear to surpass the analogous products of other countries. An immense number of photographs and drawings of doubtful merit, of specimen bank notes, a collection of globes and musical instruments, especially of very good planos, occupy the right side of the gallery. These objects can hardly be called mediocre; but on the other hand, their price is so extravagant as to equal that which is asked in our mitiquated and degenerate Europe for the chefs d'œuvres of the first masters. To cite but one example, for a violin made in Philadelphia \$10,000 is demanded.

se Yankees, when they set about it, never

hings by halves; they stop for nothing-not nicidite. If we add a collection of cotton so of different qualities; some specimens of mal culture, and an exhibition of public in-cetion in the park, we shall have a complete ure of all which the United States has sent

THE ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE.

A Fearless Press.

From the Santa Barbara Index.

No man in the United States has done so much to bring official culprits to justice as Charles A. Dana, editor of The New York Sun. His resentments are remorseless, his enutities intense; and with courage as undaunted as his abilities are great, his warfare has been unceasing and effective. He unearthed and exposed the fraudulent operations of Secretary Robeson in pasing a contractor \$85,000 in violation of law, and first brought to the notice of the country the Credit Mobilier villainy. His recent exposure of rascality in the Board of Public Works, at Washington, has brought Dana under the ban of that Ring of scoundrels who, wincing at his ventilation of their malfeasance in office, have had him arrested on a charge of libel, and an attempt has been made to drag him from New York to Washington for trial on the charge. The honest people of the country owe much to Dana, and are not likely to forget that they are indebted to him not only for the first publication of the Credit Mobilier documents, but for the most thorough and unsparing analysis that has ever been made of the testimony. Every attempt to interfere with him in the good work in which he is engaged will increase his power, and his courage is not likely to fail through petty annoyances.

The Reforming Republicans—General Joe

The Reforming Republicans-General Joe

Hawtey.

From the Springheld Republican.
In off years, when there was no State or In off years, when there was no State or Presidential election pending, they have talked reform in their papers and elsewhere—talked it elequently and beautifully. They have been very haid on the corruptionists; sometimes naming names—as in Gen. Butler's case—oftener contenting themselves with virtuous generalities. They have even ventured to oppose and criticise single acts of the Administration. But the moment the test has been applied to them they have failed. If there was one of them who might have been confidently expected to stand it, it was Gen. Hawley. Yet we saw Gen. Hawley go into Pennsylvania last year and address the Republican voters from Simon Cameron's stumo in benalf of Simon Cameron's candidate for Governor; we saw him go from Pennsylvania to indiana, where he labored side by side with this same dreadfully improper Ben. Butler in Mr. Morton's corner of the political vineyard, assuring the simple Hoosiers that certain things were false, which he has since found out were true, and going on the bond of President, Congress, and party with an enthusiastic confidence which subsequent events have hardly justified. This, surely, is not the way to reform the Republican organization.

Yet Gen. Hawley is one of the best and plucks. Yet Gen. Hawley is one of the best and pluck-

organization.
Yet Gen. Hawleyis one of the best and pluckiest of the reforming Republican politicians. They are all in the same boot. They have an got into the habit of weakening at critical juncelures, compromising with the enemy, yielding and giving way for the sake of party narmony, or out of loyalty to the Administration, or out of nervousness about the possible effects to themselves of standing out. Whether this or the other suomission is to be referred to an excess of party spuritor to a defect of courage, is a point that, it would not be very profitable, pernaces, to discuss. Whatever may be the explanation, the fact is there that these gentlemen have "flunked"—often and disgracefully; that, when it has come case in hand, they have been wanting to themselves, to their own professions and pledges, and to the people. They have led their followers into action, more than once or twice, and then surrendered to the bad elements and bad men in the party, shoost without firing a single shot that was not of the blank cartridge variety. They could have prevented the President from falling into the hands of these men: they could even have driven them away from him after that first mischef was done. They could have rescued the Administration and the party from the captivity into which both have failen. If they had said to Gen. Grant, "Choose between us and those men," and convinced him that they were in dead carnest by being so, does any one doubt what his choice would have been? any one doubt what his choice would been? The Department of Ducks and the Channel.

The Department of Docks has about as much The Department of Docks has about as much to do with stuncer rocks in the channels of the rivers as has the Department of Pariss, Mr. G. W. Blunt of the Plot Commission, in assigning to criticise the Department of Docks for the existence of what he terms a thinerto unknown rock, near the foot of N.netcenth street, on which a steamer recently struck, goes sadly astray. The Pilot Commissioners are supposed to know the bed of the river and the Intricacles of its channels and not the board criticised, who have nothing to do with the matter. As a matter of fact, there exists a ledge of rocks, over which the coast survey charts show but inheteen feet of water, extending from the neighborhood of the foot of Seventeenth street, southerly and parallel with the shore, three or four hundred feet. Is it not just possible that Mr. Blunt's pilot ran his vessel on this ledge, and, to cover his carelessness, attempts to locate the obstruction elsewhere?

NAVIGATOR.

WASHINGTON IN SUMMER.

HOW CONGRESSMEN FIND PROFIT. ABLE WORK.

Ring Scuntors and Representatives-No Course Martial for Howard - Hippie or Mitchell

Polyganty in Oregon. orrespondence of The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Ring Senator and Representatives continue to drive a thriving trade in these parts, being admitted to all the secrets of the projected improvements, and allowed a share for their influence in procuring legislation and money from Congress. The last cases reported in the organs of the jobbers are; cases reported in the organs of the jobbers are:
The following transfers of real estate have been find
in the office of the Recorder of Deeds since our last report: June 28, A. H. Cragin et al., lots 10 to 15, and parlot 18, square 7.9, \$75,000.
Permits to build—The following permits to build
were Issned yestermay (Inty \$9): The Hon William
Williams, twostry brick on Second, b tween East
Control and A streets, Southeart; Benjumia Fladler,
four-story brick and store on New Jerzey avenus, between B and C streets, Southeart,

Senator Crazin of New Hampshire seems to nave gone pretty deeply into property fronting the Capitol on the east, with Ordway, the Ser the Capitol on the east, with Ordway, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House. To put down \$75,000 in a side venture like this Indicates that Mr. Patterson was not the only prosperous Senator from that State, and it rather explains way patriotic gentlemen are willing to pay high prices for a seat in that flustrious body. Of course Mr. Cragin will now be expected to vote all appropriations blind, and to sustain the Board of Public Works without a why or a wherefore. wherefore.

PREPARING FOR A NEW RAID.

wherefore.

PREPARING FOR A NEW RAID.

The Hon, Wm. Williams of Indiana was a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia in the last Congress, and one of the most unqualited defenders of all the plunder and outrages which are now notorious to the country. His zeal is porfectly understood. At the time of the investigation he was engaged in a big speculation, and this permit to build was to haprove a part of it. He was here a few days ago, busily employed with the Ring chiefs in concerting their new raid for next winter.

Benjamin F. Butler is sufficiently known. H. was already a large property holder, and has never pretended to disguise his intention to insprove all the oupportunities of his place in Congress to extend his fortune. With a few honorable exceptions, nearly all the members who have purchased residences here, or real extant for a rise, are in some form or other identified with the Ring.

Mr. Eidridge of Wisconsin appeared here suddenly a few days ago, but whether to inquire moto the bankrupt condition of the Board of Public Works, which is now issuing spurious certificates to pay its debts, or to arrange for the coming campaign in the next Congress, which the Ring is now organizing on a grand scale, is not politically known. He would not come without an object, and as the Democratic agent of the plunderers on the committee his unexpected visit is the subject of comment.

CHRISTIAN STATESMEN.

CHRISTIAN STATESMEN.

There is a great repugnance on the part of the President and his immediate surroundings to order a court martial in the case of Gen. Howard, especially as he has just been elected President of the Young Men's Christian Association, Any other officer of the same grade, or, indeed, of any grade, who declined to ask for a court of inquiry under the circumstances of Howard's case would have long ago been court martialed and put in coverity. It seems singular that whenever our Christian statesmen or heroes come to grief they should find shelter under the benevolent wing of the Y. M. C. A. Why is it? Colfax was in the highest favor when he had \$100,000 of stocks and bonis—the price of his venality—iving hid in his trunk while pleading poverty before the public for a defence.

The case of the much-married Mitchell, or Hipple, is likely to make a stir when the Senate get together next session. The fact that he has stated to the property to the second of the part of the state of the market and the had stated for the part of the property to the senate get together next session. Hipple, is likely to make a stir when the Senate gets together next session. The fact that he has applied to the Legislature of Oregon to confirm a name which he falsely assumed, and bearing which he was elected to the Senate, is of itself proof that a fraud was committed, and that he is not entitled to the seat. This question cannot be discussed without reviving the whole scandal, and disclosing the personal history of this individual in such a way as will make it itiely for the Christian statesmen who have been denouncing polygamy as one of the twin relies of barbarism, and turning up the whites of their eyes in holy horror at Brigham Young's government. COMPLICATED MATRIMONY.

COMPLICATED MATRIMONY.

Oregon has furnished other examples of complicated matrimony which are well known hers at the capital, though partially glozed over by official positi in and shoody parade. If they were sifted as this has recently been, there would not be much to choose among these free lovers. As though Mr. Attorney-General Wilmans might naturally be expected to go to the aid of a compatriot in such a dilemma, it is quite doubtful if he will touch questions which might become troublesome to more than Mitchell, or Hippie, if pressed too hard. Besides this objection he is engrossed in efforts to muzzle the press, and to enlarge the grasp of Federal power. Although the good name of the State from which he professes to hall is concerned, Mr. Williams will lest that slide and leave the unfortunate to his fate, unless it should become necessary for the Administration to support him, which may happen. Mitchell, or Hippie, was elected by Ben. Holladay, as his particular Senator to succeed Williams, whom he had used for all practical purposes while a member of that body. Holladay is the railroad monopolist of Oregon, and is concerned in the combinations on the Pacital cerned in the combinations on the Pac which those States have been ruled and r rotten boroughs. He is a link in the cl consolidated capital and political mac which bluds labor to its charlot wice makes relenticss war against agriculture sequently he stands near to the Adminis which represents this hage and oppromonopoly. And although Holladay is loaded, and not likely to extricate himself he must be sustained by the combination

that way it may come to pass that Mitchella Hippic, may be made a test of loyalty to Grand ism. So we go. What Brother Harlan Thinks.

From the Washington Chronicle. We will venture to state the conjecture that should the Democratic party again re-organize for a contest with the principles of pro-gress, which it has cost so much both of blood and labor to establish; should this most danger ous and unprincipled faction, either under the ous and unprincipled faction, either under their own soiled party standard or under another on, emblazoned with plausible semblances only intended to deceive, again formally enter the field of contest, and should Gen, Grant be indubitably satisfied by the statements of the true striends of the Republican cause, that he alone could achieve a new triumph over the enemies of the nation's peace and prosperity, he perhaps, would not refuse to come forward arising as Washington himself would certainly have done in like circumstances, in order to sive his loved country from menaced dishonor and pardition.

SUNBEAMS. -Dr. R. H. Derby and Col. Albert Sick. ney, both of New York, set out from Boston last Friday in two wherries to row to Mount Desert, a distance of 600 miles. If successful, it will make the third acases

they have accomplished the feat.

—Mr. H. E. Meiggs of Peru, who is now

in this city, is not the great Enrique Meigrs, the builder of railroads and manipulator of South American tor-ernments, formerly President of the Harmonic Sugar Society in this city, but a relative of his. -The English naval vessel Challenger, now on a scientific cruise, arrived at Majeira on the 16th of July from Bermuda and the Azores. A shrimp had been found having four eyes, two of which are sa

the knee joints of its front legs, the sight from white can converge across its tall and so insure its never be ing caught napping on any occasion. -Attorney-General Williams evinces a good deal more anxiety about an Englishman's horse than about three American citizens who are eased in Fort Garry. These citizens were arrested for a crisic against Canadian laws, but their arrest is said to have been effected on American soil. It is a subject more

worthy of aiplomatic discussion than the ownership of a -Squire Watson of Eagle township Arkansas, has an original way of fining people for all sorts of crim's and pocketing the fines himself. When money is not forthcoming he will take stock of syn old clothes. Two men named Toll and Meliane) wer arrested for stealing a cow belonging to Samuel Crass be probably guilty of the charge, but instead of I held for trial it was agreed that they should have two horses to the Justice, which the latter was to and pay Crawford for his cow out of the pro-Squire Watson sold the horses, but forgot the cow. (rawford thereuponmade a com Watson for compounding a felony. The ca illustration of the sort of justice discense

-It is to be feared that un printed at his own cost three I used. He added that he would paper, but it has turned out that the State paid the job. This wasn't positive stealing, but ther a mean transaction, and mean transactions, like more unpleasant sometimes

To the Littler of The Sun, SIR You copy a might typegraphest error of the Albana to Tifteen vents, not the an up is Mrs. Weston's fource. Respectfully. NAVIGATOR. | Weston's figure. Respectfully,